

# Boston Morning Post.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1836.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE  
Hon. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.  
Hon. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

FOR DISTRICT  
No 1, CALEB EDDY, of Boston.  
No 2, ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.  
No 3, JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.  
No 4, FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.  
No 5, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.  
No 6, SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.  
No 7, JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.  
No 8, HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.  
No 9, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.  
No 10, NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.  
No 11, THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.  
No 12, JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**MARCUS MORTON.**  
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM FOSTER.**

## Laws of the Commonwealth.

[No. XV.]  
**AN ACT requiring returns from Registers of Deeds.**  
BE IT ENACTED &c. as follows:—

SECTION 1. The several Registers of Deeds in the Commonwealth shall make returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last Wednesday in January in each year, of the whole number of Deeds recorded by them in the books of registry, in their respective offices, during the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time of making such returns;—also, of the whole number of other instruments so recorded by them during the term aforesaid, the whole amount of fees received by them, for the recording of said Deeds, and the whole amount for other instruments; the amount paid by them to the Treasury of the County; the number of legal pages of records covered by the registry of said deeds and other instruments, and the expenses of their respective offices over and above what is paid by the County during the same time.

SECTION 2. The several particulars required by this act, shall be given in said returns in the following tabular form:—

No. of deeds recorded.	No. of other instruments recorded.	Amount of fees received for recording Deeds.	Amount of fees received for other instruments.	Amount paid to the Treasury of the County.	Number of legal pages covered.	Expenses of Office over and above what is paid by the County.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall lay before the Legislature in each year, as soon after the last Wednesday in January as the same can be conveniently prepared, an abstract of the returns made to him in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Approved by the Governor, 15th April, 1836.

[No. XVI.]  
**AN ACT in addition to the Eighty-third Chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Probate Court.**  
BE IT ENACTED &c. as follows:—In addition to the Probate Courts provided to be held in the County of Hampshire by the Eighty-third Chapter of the Revised Statutes, there shall be a Probate Court held every year at Amherst, on the second Tuesday of April, and at Belchertown on the second Tuesday of February.

Approved by the Governor, April 16, 1836.

[No. XVII.]  
**AN ACT to establish Probate Courts in Fitchburg.**  
BE IT ENACTED &c. as follows:—From and after the first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, a Probate Court shall be holden at Fitchburg in the County of Worcester, twice in each year to wit: On the first Thursday in June, and first Thursday in December, at such places in the Town of Fitchburg as the Judge of Probate in and for said County of Worcester shall see fit to appoint.

Approved by the Governor 14th April, 1836.

[No. XVIII.]  
**AN ACT in addition to the one hundred and forty fourth Chapter of the Revised Statutes "Of the State Prison and the Government and discipline thereof."**

BE IT ENACTED &c. as follows:—SECTION 1. From and after the first day of April current, each of the Turnkeys in the State Prison shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and each Watchman a salary of four hundred dollars a year, and the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council may allow to each of the Turnkeys and Watchmen of that Institution, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum, in addition to their present salaries, when in their opinion the interest of the Institution may require it; and also sufficient fuel for all officers of the Prison residing or boarding within the limits thereof.

Approved by the Governor, 16th April, 1836.

[No. XXI.]  
**AN ACT relating to certain Courts in the County of Middlesex.**

SECTION 1. The term of the Supreme Judicial Court which is now by law to be holden at Concord, within and for the County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of April annually, shall on the second Tuesday of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and each year thereafter, be holden at Lowell in said county; And the term of the Court of Common Pleas, which is now by law to be holden at Concord on the second Monday of September annually, shall on the second Monday of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and each year thereafter be holden at said Lowell.

SECTION 2. All writs and processes of whatever nature, civil or criminal, now pending or hereafter to be commenced in the Supreme Judicial Court or Court of Common Pleas, which are or may be made returnable at either of the terms aforesaid at Concord, shall be returned to have day in, and be acted upon, at the terms of said courts, as by this act established at Lowell.

SECTION 3. This act shall be wholly void and of no effect, unless the Town of Lowell shall on or before the first day of March next, without expense to the County of Middlesex, provide a suitable court room and other accommodations for said courts and their officers, and a jail for the safe keeping of prisoners, the expense of which jail shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, in said Lowell, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners for the County of Middlesex, and execute and deliver to them a sufficient lease or other instrument to secure the use thereof, for the purposes aforesaid permanently to the said County. And the said Commissioners shall cause a record of such instrument to be made by their clerk, and shall, as soon thereafter as may be, cause a notice of the fact that such provision has been made, and of its acceptance by them, to be published three weeks successively in all the newspapers then printed in the County of Middlesex; and in one or more of the newspapers in the City of Boston; And said notice is hereby authorized to raise and assess a sufficient sum for the purpose of providing said accommodations for said courts and erecting said jail.

Approved by the Governor, 16th April, 1836.

## BOSTON MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1836.

REMARKS OF MR. RANTOUL OF GLOUCESTER, UPON THE TEN MILLION BANK QUESTION.  
[CONCLUDED.]

Perhaps we can trace more satisfactorily the effects of overbanking, and of that spirit of speculation and overtrading which overbanking fosters, by taking a historical view of the fluctuations they have produced in the commerce of the world, and more particularly in that of the United States. Fluctuations in business occur every where, but among an enterprising people, eager in the pursuit of gain, they are of course greater than among people of an opposite character. Whenever the demand exceeds the supply of those goods which can be brought into the market in a short time in greatly increased quantities, as of all imported and manufactured articles, business feels the effect of the stimulus, and is carried on briskly until the supply is carried so far beyond the demand, that prices fall and business is checked again. Then for a little while enterprise languishes, and business suffers a general depression, till the excess of supply is exhausted by the consumption of the country, when a new impulse is given to the energies of trade and industry, which continue active and prosperous till the supply again overtake and outstrips the demand, and brings on another reaction. These alterations are natural and necessary, and every business man foresees them, and makes allowance for them in his calculations. With a currency which should be an unvarying standard of value, the check would seldom be very severe, but our currency is so contrived as to make that an intolerable calamity, which otherwise would only constitute pause enough to take breath in our career of prosperity, almost unmingled. A mixed medium of specie and paper, redeemable in specie, is highly elastic, and the most remarkable and deleterious characteristic of such a medium is that it expands when it ought to contract, and contracts when it ought to expand. It not only contracts and expands when it ought not to, but precisely in the proportion in which it ought not to. When the market is scantily stocked, and prices having gone to the lowest point are beginning to revive, confidence returns, and a competition begins among those disposed to take advantage of the opportunity. They enlarge their operations rapidly, and soon push them to the verge of prudence. If the circulating medium could then be contracted, a wholesome and timely check would be applied to the disposition to overtrade; but it is just at this point that it expands itself suddenly, and irresistibly stimulates the propensity to overtrading. Business being brisk and profitable, banks are not afraid to discount freely; the loans which are obtained enable more buyers to go into the market, which of course runs up prices faster. This, again, making business more profitable, increases confidence, and encourages the banks to issue with more and more facility, vast quantities of paper, which they can do the more readily and safely because, while the currency was contracted, specie has been flowing into the country, and because, the same causes affecting all the banks simultaneously, no one checks the issues of the others by curtailing, as in a time of scarcity. The quantity of paper thus thrown into circulation, by cheapening the value of money, raises the prices of every thing else still higher, induces bolder speculations; the flood of paper from the bank is swelled to the utmost limits of their power to issue, and prices are carried to the maximum. The market is overstocked with goods bought at these unnatural prices, yet wild and improvident enterprises are set on foot for further supplies. Articles which our country is better fitted to produce, are imported for the artificial price; our own ordinary articles of export cannot be purchased to be sent abroad, on account of their nominal prices. Such has been the effect of an expansive currency, but it is a state of things that cannot last. Now comes the crisis, and the current turns. Exchange gets above the real par; specie is exported, because it is the cheapest article in the country, and the currency of other nations has not depreciated with ours. The glut in the market becomes apparent; first buyers, and then sellers, discover that prices must fall. Lenders tremble for their outstanding loans, and hesitate to enlarge or renew them. Speculators, with large stocks on hand beyond their real capital, find their credit beginning to totter, and hasten to get rid of them, which runs the prices down. The more prices decline, the more they are pushed to meet their payments, the greater is their eagerness to make sales, and the greater sacrifices will they submit to in raising money. The competition is now between sellers, and not between buyers, who fold their arms and wait for a further reduction; it is between borrowers and not between lenders, who are anxious to get their funds out of danger. Mutual confidence ceases, and the depressed state of the market brings on a stagnation of all kinds of business. If now the currency could be enlarged so as to check the declension of prices as soon as they had gone low enough for an average between the highest and lowest extremes of the fluctuation, much misery might be prevented; but it is at this stage of downward progress that the currency contracts. Distrusting their borrowers, banks become more sparing of their accommodations, and when one bank holds up but a little, it forces home upon them the bills of other banks and compels them to curtail, and in their turn cripple each others power to extend relief. The specie basis, upon which their circulation rested, having to a great extent passed away from under it, they are embarrassed to redeem the bills that come in, and of course dare not trust out any thing more. Every man having resources at hand, instead of assisting his neighbor, husbands them grudgingly to meet his own payments, because he might not find the means when he came to want them. The amount of active circulation being much diminished, money in consequence rises in value, and nominal prices fall far lower than they would have done from the mere reaction in business under a steady currency. The distress and pressure terminate in a convulsion. Property is sacrificed to raise funds, and numerous bankruptcies break up all who have launched into extensions operations without a solid capital to fall back upon. The victims of the elastic credit which then tied them by the fictitious creation of imaginary wealth, which shrunk and withered to nothing in their grasp, curse their seducer, paper money, whose excessive issues, urging them onward when too impetuous, but failing to sustain them when most they needed support, have proved the fruitful source of ruin to thousands upon thousands. Such are the effects of a contracting currency, as all acknowledge while the tornado is passing over them. After the storm has spent its rage, we view with melancholy emotions the wrecks it has scattered along the shore, but those who rode it out in safety soon set all sail again, and those who now put to sea for the first time, crowd every inch of canvas they can spend to the flattering gale of a deceitful and short-lived prosper-

perity, forgetting that the tempest only sleeps, in whose awakened fury they may founder, or, dashed on hidden dangers, be stranded and bilged like those who before them as gaily commenced a voyage of disaster.

That such has been, and necessarily must be, the effect of a fluctuating currency, and that a mixed currency, composed mostly of paper, is in its nature fluctuating, cannot and will not be denied. How then do gentlemen propose to escape the conclusion, that it is the height of madness to build up an institution that shall increase the fluctuation, overbanking itself, and with a tenfold power stimulating other banks to excessive issues, when the community are overtrading; contracting itself, and with tenfold power compelling other banks to curtail, after the reaction has begun and the crash is imminent? Why double the plagues with which we are cursed already? It is no answer to show, as the Exposition shows, that speculation has already pushed business far beyond its legitimate limits. It is no answer to show that our business is already greater than our capital and our credit, built up into an airy fabric of promises upon promises, is equal to—so much the worse for the insanity that would add fuel to the flame of the burning fever. It is no answer to urge that other States are overbanking with unprecedented recklessness—so much the more certain is the impending calamity; so much the more heavily will it fall, and so much the more imperative our duty to do nothing, and suffer nothing to be done, to make a crisis terrible which at best must be trying and severe. It is no answer to insist that the Western Railroad must be built—if so, then build it. If the great interests of the Commonwealth require that avenue to be constructed, and it is not likely to be accomplished without our aid, let the State put her shoulder to the work.

But do not, as a preliminary step, increase the periodical derangement of the currency and the market—make trade, even more than it is, a lottery; and impoverish many of those whom you purpose to benefit, merely because we can pay ourselves a bonus through the instrumentality of this monstrous bank, as if we must needs cheat ourselves of our own money, out of one pocket into the other, before we can use it. Excess of our business beyond our capital, over-banking in other States, and the Western Railroad—these are the only arguments yet brought forward in favor of this bank. Neither of them answers my objection, but each sustains and strengthens it. How, then, shall it be answered? It has not been, it will not be, it cannot be answered.

I have described the general character of the fluctuations in business, not because they are unknown, but because their history is familiar to all, and therefore the force of the argument to be drawn from it must be felt by all. It cannot be resisted or evaded. It may perhaps be made more impressive, by the consideration of particular instances; and I will go over a period of twenty years to exhibit the certainty and regularity with which the influences I have been discussing, operate. It would be easy to go back to the history of the colonies, of the revolution, and of the stagnation after the war, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, the revival of credit and commerce after the embargo, non-intercourse and war, and demonstrate the action of these influences throughout the whole of our existence. But great political revolutions, military operations, and sudden changes in our foreign relations, make the inquiry more complicated, and, for the present purpose, less instructive. We will begin, sir, after the close of the late war.

1. In 1816, overbanking arrived at its highest point. The banking capital of the United States had been increased from \$2,610,000, Jan. 1st, 1811, to \$9,820,000, Jan. 1st, 1816. The increase in bank note circulation has been estimated at a vastly greater proportion, from about twenty-eight millions in 1811, to about one hundred and ten millions in 1816. The sudden contraction of this circulation by the resumption of specie payments in 1817, reduced it to about sixty millions. Such an expansion and contraction will sufficiently account for all the disasters of that gloomy period.

2. In 1819, came on a very serious crash. The U. States Bank had commenced operations in 1817, and was by this time in full blast. It had drained the whole Western country of its specie, broke the Western banks, and then closed its Western offices, and left them, without specie or paper, to recover as they could. This is what is called regulating the currency, and it is to be one of the principal objects of our ten million monster to regulate the currency. So terrible was the regulation that the U. States Bank itself was brought to the brink of bankruptcy. In the words of its energetic president, Mr. Cheves, "all the resources of the bank would not have sustained it in this course another month: such was the prostrate state of the bank of the nation, which had only twenty-seven months commenced business, with an untrammelled capital of twenty-eight millions of dollars." The effect of this first regulation of the currency by the Bank of the United States, was a ruinous fall of prices, enormous sacrifices of property, and calamitous failures almost innumerable. A chaos of tender laws, stop laws, and relief laws, grew out of it in the West, to aggravate the distress and prolong the confusion.

3. In 1822, after business had extricated itself from the derangement of 1819, and got under weigh again, with that spirit of enterprise which leaves but short space for pauses, a course of overtrading commenced, stimulated as before by bank facilities, and giving birth to another revulsion, just three years, or a little less, from the preceding. In Boston alone, one hundred and sixty failures occurred, mostly in less than two months, and similar disasters visited other cities.

4. But this did not prevent another rush into the wildest speculations; and in another three years, in 1825, a reaction resulted which prostrated credit and swept the whole coast of the Atlantic. It fell with a tremendous and crushing force on the commerce of the country, and marked its path with wide spread devastation, not only of the uncertain gains of adventurers without capital, but of the accumulations of prudent and well conducted industry. Its consequences were only less appalling than those which in England, at the same time, followed similar extravagant commercial operations.

5. In 1823, after three years more, the money market was again thrown into disorder, and the utmost consternation pervaded the whole business community. Manufacturing had been most overdone—that interest therefore was most exposed, and suffered most. All confidence in manufacturing operations seemed to be annihilated, and the stock was for some time almost literally worthless. There were also numerous commercial failures; trade was brought to a stand and stagnated for that year and great part of the next. This long continued pressure ceased in 1829, after the surplus stock had been worked off, and the industry of the country had time to recover from the shock, and adjust itself under the new restrictions of the tariff of 1828.

6. Four years of unexampled prosperity succeeded. As the resources of the country were developed, and

new facilities were added every day to the cheapness, extent, and rapidity of intercourse, the proceeds of productive industry were augmented, and a healthy commerce expanded itself wonderfully. The wisdom which presided over our foreign relations, provided the opportunity for a safe and substantial expansion, by opening new avenues to commerce, by giving it additional facilities and security, by bringing capital into the country in the shape of indemnification for foreign spoils, by the free admission of goods which had formerly paid high duties, and by the confidence, altogether unfeigned before, in the soundness and stability of the existing prosperity, which a bold, but firm, judicious, and above all, a steady policy, every where inspired. These causes combined to keep off the evil day. They satisfactorily explain the fact, that, for the first time, more than four years, instead of less than three, intervened before the next revulsion. It might be delayed, but as it grew out of the nature of things, sooner or later it must come. Symptoms of overtrading began to be manifested. The imports, which in 1830 amounted to seventy millions, had risen, in 1833, to one hundred and nine millions, an advance of about fifty-six per cent in three years. Bank facilities administered all possible stimulus to the disposition to speculate and overtrade. The United States Bank may be referred to as a specimen, the more so, as it is the regulator; and when it enlarges its discounts, all the other banks enlarge theirs. In 1831, the mammoth bank extended its loans more than twenty millions of dollars, an advance of about fifty per cent in a single year, upon its previous accommodations. In the first five months of 1832, it extended seven millions more, swelling its loans to the amount of \$70,428,000. The banks generally, of course, followed to the limit of their means; there, then, was an adequate cause for the pressure of 1833 and '34, and men of ordinary sagacity foresaw it approach. The country, however, was better prepared than ever before to sustain it, from the solid accessions to its wealth, gathered from four years of successful and highly lucrative enterprise. The distress, therefore, was comparatively slight—it was slight beyond all former precedent, either in 1817, or '19, or '22, or '25, or '28 and '29. It may be favorably contrasted with either of those periods, but it would have been still slighter if some peculiar causes had not combined to aggravate it. In August, 1833, the great bank suddenly began to contract without any apparent necessity; before the first of October their curtailments amounted to \$4,166,000, while the public deposits in their vaults were increased \$1,582,000; thus diminishing the accommodations almost 6 millions of dollars in two months, and compelling other banks to a still further diminution. This, of course, produced some embarrassment, and would have caused much more, but after the first of October, deposits of the public money were made in other banks, which discounted upon them as far as they safely could. This measure immediately alleviated the distress, as those who have contrived to forget the circumstances may ascertain, by turning to the opposition papers of that month. It broke the force of the blow which the bank had prepared to inflict on the country. Though the bank exerted with terrible energy, its destructive power, curtailing, from August to December, almost ten millions, and curtailing, in Boston alone, four millions two hundred thousand dollars in six months, it could not increase the pressure, and could hardly keep it up to the standard of September, until Congress came together in December. Several gentlemen, of the highest order of talent, seconded the war of the bank upon the prosperity of the country, by a force attack on confidence and credit, which raged, with unmitigated fury, through a six-month's session. The panic which they originated and sustained, restored the pressure to its former force, and it was heightened by an extraordinary demand for several millions to meet the payments for cash duties, and on short credits, under Mr. Clay's bill. In the city of New York, three millions and a half were required for this purpose, in a single week in January, and large sums in all the great cities. But the panic ceased in June, instantaneously upon the adjournment of Congress, and the pressure passed away with it, though the bank continued its contracting operation through the summer. From the first of August, 1833, to the first of August, 1834, the bank curtailed its discounts about seventeen millions of dollars, or more than one-fourth of their whole amount. It withdrew from our general circulation about three millions of its bills, and about three and a half millions of specie. The forced curtailments of other banks, and the compulsory diminution of their circulation, must, of course, be estimated at vastly greater sums. The last pressure, therefore, was, like former cases, merely a reaction, and lighter than usual, after overtrading stimulated by an extravagant expansion of bank discounts, to which reaction there was added by the United States Bank a convulsion in the money market, and by certain political leaders an artificial panic created for electioneering purposes.

The general law of fluctuations seems to be well ascertained and established. It occupies periods of about three years each, rising and falling within that space, with as much regularity as the billows of the ocean, and from causes as infallible in their operation. I have enumerated six of these fluctuations; nobody denies that we have passed through them, "through every one of them; yet, sir, men are found to deny that the seventh will ever come. Proudly arrogating to themselves the title of practical men, they sneer at this statement of facts and call it theory. Confident in their own instructive sagacity, they decline to render a reason for their opinions, delivered with dogmatical authority, but would have it quite sufficient that they, practical men, guess that it will be so. And if, Sir, I should show these gentlemen, as I might do so easily, how regularly and infallibly they have been mistaken in all their conjectures for the last twenty years, and that the surest guarantee of any event has been, during all that time, their prediction that it would not happen, this would not for a moment shake their confidence in that judgment which rests on no foundation, in those conjectures that oppose themselves to all experience. Oh no! Being practical men, they have a right to sneer at all observation and its results. Because they are matter-of-fact men, they scorn to look at facts before their eyes, least they should be led to draw an inference—an operation—unbecoming matter-of-fact men. Shakespeare considered it the prerogative of man to look before and after, but these gentlemen, in their hatred of all theory, will neither regard the experience of the past, nor heed the plainest indications of the future. They see that the pendulum which has vibrated so long, is raised above its resting place, but they deny that it will ever swing back again. They have marked the rise and fall of the tides, and they believe the tradition of their uniform ebb and flow from time immemorial, yet they say because it is rising now it will never fall again. They stand on the shore and count the waves as they break in perpetual succession; and as each roll back discomfited, they exclaim, their motion has ceased; another will never come.

To those who do not choose to look at the general fact of these periodical revulsions returning with such uniform regularity, a narrower view may be exhibited, leading to the same conclusion with the same unerring certainty. If over-trading has always, after short intervals, brought business to a stand, is there not over-trading now? Our imports for the year 1830, were seventy millions, and for the years 1831, '32, and '33, in which last year business was over-done, the average of imports was about ninety-six millions; yet in 1835 they are supposed to have exceeded one hundred and fifty-one millions, more than double the amount five years before. Manufacturing has also experienced a wonderful increase of activity during the same time. Speculations in land have been carried even farther beyond the bounds of prudence than Commerce or Manufactures. To say nothing of the immense sums invested in timber lands in Maine, at prices so much above all former precedent, which obviously have contributed much to the local pressure in this section of the country, look only at the prodigious and incredible enlargement of the government sales. They had never amounted to a million of acres before 1815; but in 1817, the year of the first pressure I enumerated, they rose to more than two millions; and in 1819, the year of the second of those pressures, they rose to five and a half millions of acres. This was because "the temptations of the credit system, and the great rise in the price of cotton induced larger purchases." But the fall of cotton in 1820 left the purchasers in debt to the government over twenty two millions of dollars; the sales were reduced to much less than a million of acres a year, and kept below that point, till the rise of cotton in the speculations of 1825 gave a new impulse, and in 1829 they again reached a million of acres. In 1834 they exceeded four millions of acres, and in 1835, nine millions of acres, and the mania still rages undiminished. This cause alone would bring on a reaction. The creation of fancy stocks of every possible description is still more extravagant. Has this rush into speculation, of all sorts, been stimulated, as in all former instances, by over-banking? Undoubtedly; as a moment's consideration will show. In 1830, the Bank capital of the United States was one hundred and forty-five millions, distributed among three hundred and twenty banks, having a circulation of sixty one millions. In 1835, five hundred and fifty-eight banks wielded a capital of two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars, and enjoyed a circulation of one hundred and three millions. Adding the banks created within the year past, and there can be no doubt that our banking capital exceeds three hundred millions, and the bank note circulation amounts, probably, to considerably more than one hundred and thirty-five millions.

In 1830 the whole specie in the country was estimated by Sanford at twenty-three, and by Gallatin at thirty-three, millions; the average may be near the truth—say twenty-eight millions of dollars. In 1834 it had risen to fifty-five millions; specie during and after the pressure naturally flowed in rapidly; from the date of the removal of the deposits, October first, 1833 to December fourth, 1834, there arrived in specie twenty millions of dollars beyond what was exported. January first, 1835, there were forty-four millions of specie in the vaults of the banks; suppose twenty-six millions more to be in circulation, and we have an aggregate of seventy millions. The aggregate loans of the banks in 1835 were three hundred and sixty-five millions in January, and may have been extended in the past fifteen months a hundred millions more.

Has the great increase of the circulation produced its natural effect of raising the prices of all articles, and depreciating the value of money? He must be blind who does not see it. The prices of real estate have experienced an enormous rise, both in the city and in the country, in timber land, in new land for settlement, or held on speculation. All articles in market feel the effect. Flour is double what it was in 1830; mackerel is double; pork is more than double. Agricultural products, generally, it has been stated, are full fifty per cent above their average prices. Imported articles are much higher than a fair average, notwithstanding the double importations; notwithstanding the great reduction of duties, which has saved the people of the United States eighty-five millions of dollars, on articles imported for their use, within the last five years. With the richest virgin soil in the world, in inexhaustible millions of acres lying uncultivated, we are now importing wheat and other bread-stuffs, just as, in 1819, we imported fifteen millions of pounds of cotton. The exportation of specie has commenced, as it would have done long ago, had not an unusually large cotton crop, at unusually high prices, paid for much of the surplus importations. The average price of cotton, for seven years, from 1826 to 1832, inclusive, was ten cents a pound. It 1833 it averaged eleven cents—in 1834, thirteen cents—in 1835, a fraction short of seventeen cents. In 1830, the crop of three hundred and fifty millions of pounds, at ten cents, amounted to thirty-five millions of dollars; but in 1835, the crop of four hundred and eighty millions of pounds, will sell, at sixteen and two-thirds cents, for eighty millions of dollars—more than double the former sum. The crops of 1833, and 1834, were both immensely large, as well as high; but on the last crop, the exports ascertained on the Atlantic down to February 17, 1836, were 377,420 bags—while, to the same date, in 1835, they were only 340,379, and in 1834 only 309,976. The excess in quantity, and the enhanced price, have prevented specie from flowing out of the country, so fast as it would have been expected, and kept down the rate of exchange.

Allow me, sir, to recapitulate the signs of over-action in our business, and see whether there is room to doubt the fact. Setting out from the year 1830 as a point of depression—for the last pressure was not severe enough or long enough to afford a starting point—we find that the value of our cotton crop has more than doubled, and yet we are exporting specie. Our imports have more than doubled, yet the prices of imports are higher from 20 to more than 50 per cent, though we have been relieved from the payment on them of eighty-five millions of dollars in duties. Manufactured goods have also risen, in spite of the great increase of the business, and the diminished protection, to say nothing of improved machinery and maturer skill. Agricultural products have risen, some fifty, some a hundred per cent, and we buy bread cheaper abroad than at home. Corporations, for various speculations, have been increased five times, or perhaps ten times, their aggregate amount five years ago. The public lands are selling with ten times the rapidity with which they had sold at any time for ten years previous to 1830. Speculation in other lands has been scarcely less excessive.

We look for the immediate stimulus of all this amazing overaction, and we find it in the diseased state of the currency and in overbanking. The specie in the country having been doubled since 1830, the banking capital has been more than doubled, bank facilities have been more than doubled, and the bank note circulation has been more than doubled, and the whole currency was more than doubled.

\* From March 1 to March 28, 1836, \$216,000 in specie were exported from Boston, over the imports. It was also shipped from New York in the same month, and elsewhere.



Population may have increased eighteen per cent. in the mean time, but if wealth had increased twice as fast, say thirty six per cent, this would afford no justification for such an immense expansion.

A community drunk with this factitious prosperity, calls aloud for more stimulus, as naturally as a man exhilarated under a scarcity of money, cry 1736 petitioners, just as the man intoxicated to insanity will swear he practices total abstinence. The check just now experienced is a wholesome preventive. Let it have its perfect work, and it may save us from a terrible catastrophe. But if we give way to the entreaties of the patient, and feed his fever with superadded excitement, we shall be answerable to our country, to our own consciences, and before God, for the melancholy consequences that must ensue from such mad and wicked folly.

Mr Rantoul then went on to examine, at length, the objections to the magnitude of the proposed bank and to the details of the bill. Mr Robinson, of Marblehead, also opposed the project with great energy and eloquence. Sixteen gentlemen made twenty-four speeches in favor of the bank, including the Speaker of the House, and all the principal leaders of the whig party. On the question of the third reading the yeas and nays stood, for the bill 215, against it 216. Next day the vote was re-considered 242 to 241. Sixty-six of the majority were the whig delegation of the county of Suffolk, and two-thirds of the absentees were probably opposed to the bank. The news of the position of the bill, (which was expected to pass,) would have brought them all in. It was therefore, after a desperate resistance from a part of the delegation from Boston, with Mr Billings, of Conway, and Hon. Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, indefinitely postponed by a very decided majority.

It is thus referred, as its friends remarked, to the decision of the people, who will take care that their representatives in the next legislature shall be instructed of the sentiment of their constituents upon so momentous a question.

"The gentleman will come to order,"—S. S. Southworth, late editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, in a letter to the Eastern Republican, calls the "hero of North Bend," Gen. Harrison, a "miserable old man and half idiot—a poor old creature, who when in the Senate of the United States, was an object of absolute contempt, and who, when in the field, was a coward, and who for his cowardice at the battle of Sandusky, had had a petticoat voted him by the gallant spirits who achieved a victory, which if he had been obeyed, would have ended in defeat and disgrace."—The whigs will begin to think that Mr Southworth is no believer in the adage, that the truth should not be spoken at all times—more particularly, as he very strongly intimates that Mr Webster is of his own way of thinking.

The Messages of President Jackson.—Mr James M. Rix is now in this city for the purpose of procuring subscribers to a volume which is to contain the eight Annual Messages of Gen. Jackson, together with the Veto Messages upon the Bank and Cumberland Road bills, and his Inaugural Address, delivered in 1829. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, comprising about four hundred pages, and bound in cloth, morocco, or calf, as subscribers may prefer. Mr R. is a gentleman of respectability, and the public may feel assured of the fulfillment of his promises. The work will be a very important one—faithfully executed—and should be owned by every voter in the United States.

A verdict of \$417 has been given by the jury, to Mrs Reid, of New York, in an action brought by her and her husband against Kellogg and wife and als., for false imprisonment. Mrs Reid was arrested on suspicion of having stolen from the house of one of the defendants. Another verdict of eight thousand dollars has been given by an Albany jury to Mr John Smith, on an action brought by him against the proprietors of the steamboat Advocate. Mr Smith and his family were on board the Advocate when she blew up, at Coeyman's landing, in May last. Three of his children died of the injuries they received, and his wife was seriously scalded.

A new place of worship, called the Broadway Tabernacle, was opened, for the first time, in New York, on Sunday last. It is a new free church of ample dimensions, capable of seating six thousand persons, with comfort, in neat, but uncushioned, pews. It is built in the centre of a block, and the great entrance is from Broadway. The interior is of the most magnificent character. In the centre is a large pulpit, and around it rises a range of galleries, broad, spacious, and elegant beyond conception. The gallery is approached by two stairways from the great entrance.

A large Meeting in favor of the Texans, was held in New York on Tuesday evening. The objects of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, Col. Wharton, Dr Archer, and Col Austin, Commissioners from Texas, made spirited addresses on the subject, when a series of resolutions were adopted, expressing the sympathy of the meeting for the Texans, and providing for a Committee to receive donations for their relief.

Usury.—The New York Post, speaking of the absurdity and inefficiency of the usury laws, says, that during the recent pressure in the money market there, from three to six per cent. per month was a common rate paid for the use of capital; and justly remarks, that—

"These laws, although totally inoperative in preventing the evil they were professedly intended to guard against, are most efficacious in augmenting it. We have the very best authority for saying that paper which has been sold at a discount of three per cent. per month might have been disposed of at a rate only one half as great, had it not been for the existence of this law, pretended to be for the protection of the borrower. This is the kind of protection that 'vultures give to lambs.'"

It is currently reported that Mr Henshaw is to resign the collectorship—and to be transferred to some foreign post. If he should prove as good a diplomatist, as he has been an active and accommodating officer, he will be a valuable public servant.—Atlas.

It is true that it is reported Mr Henshaw intends to resign, but as to the rumor that he is to be transferred to a foreign post, we never heard of it before, and suspect that the Atlas is entitled to the credit of its origin.

A Carolinian said he had seen a negro so black that charcoal would make a white mark on him.

Late from the South.—By the steamboat Columbia, at New York, we have Charleston papers to Saturday evening. They do not contain any important intelligence from Texas or Florida.

No information has been received from Gen. Scott—there can be little doubt that he has gone to Tampa Bay. Traces of Indians have been discovered near Picoata, supposed to be a large party waiting to attack any escort setting out with supplies for the fortresses in the interior. The inhabitants of St Augustine are said to be suffering very much from want of provisions and from alarm, the place being left almost entirely destitute of defenders.

There is too much reason to believe that Col. Fannin and his detachment have fallen. Capt. Horton, one of his officers, who left Goliad on the 19th of March, has arrived at New Orleans, and confirms the report that Col. Fannin had marched to join Gen. Houston, and had been attacked by the Mexicans, but is unable to say how the conflict terminated. Capt. Horton commanded the advanced guard of twenty-five men, and was in hearing of the battle about two hours. While he was near enough to see what was going on, the Mexicans made two charges upon the little band of Texans, but were repulsed both times, with heavy loss. The attack was made in the evening, and the firing of cannon was heard the next morning. The Mexicans were between him and Col. Fannin, so that he could not join the latter. The schooner Corolla, having on board seventy women and children flying from Texas, has arrived in safety at New Orleans. Fears were entertained that she had been captured by a Mexican cruiser.—There seems reason to believe that the non-combatant inhabitants of Texas have all been removed in safety to the hither side of the Sabine.

Special Pleading. The small lawyers are beginning their attacks upon the act of the last Legislature, abolishing special pleading. A story is told in the Gazette and copied into the Transcript, by which it is made out that every man must lose his case unless special pleading is restored. It is pretended that in the case of Gentry vs. Braid, in the Common Pleas, a pound keeper could not show a jury that he had lawfully impounded cattle, because he was obliged to plead the general issue, non cepit, did not take them, and as he did take them, though lawfully, the jury could not agree. This is great nonsense, and greater humbug. It is every day's practice for juries to render other than literal verdicts to meet the issue. Suppose the statute of limitation, or that the defendant is a minor, to be given in evidence under the general issue. It is every day's practice for a jury in actions of assumpsit, to return a verdict never promised, when in fact the party did promise, but not so as to bring him under the general issue. Both this and the case of an assault, where it is pretended that the jury found a verdict against B. for beating A. because A. could not specially plead justification, must be mere fictions of law, or else got up by lawyers and connived at by the Court to puzzle common men, and get back special pleading. If B. laid his hand on A. he could just as well show justification under the general issue, as if he pleaded specially in regular built Latin, molitor impositus manus. We hope the common sense of neither jurors nor people, will be taken by this miserable trick of some small lawyer to get up a prejudice against the act to abolish special pleading. If the Courts do not conspire with the Bar, but perform their duty, that act will be a blessing and a relief to suitors.—Boston Advocate.

If obstructions are thrown in to prevent the full and fair operation of this law, it will show most clearly the necessity of reforming by law the bar rules, and of remodelling the judicial system. The people have borne these evils about long enough, and we much mistake the spirit of the times if they much longer submit to judicial legislation or legal quackery.

Something new under the Sun.—It is nothing unusual for a Yankee to see a cat with two heads, or a calf with six legs—but the editor of the Charleston Mercury has got a novelty, the like of which, we venture to say, no son of a Yankee has ever before fested his eyes on. It is no less a rarity than a branch of a tree, covered with oysters of a goodly size, one or two hundred in number. The Mercury says it was taken from the creek near the public magazine on the neck. The oysters are much larger than those found adhering in a similar manner to the roots of the mangroves in the West India Islands—and which, in some of the islands, are the only oysters to be had.

Mr Potter, an opposition Senator from Louisiana, in his speech on the Expunging Resolutions, pays the President the following compliment:— "He has many qualities I respect, and has done important services to his country. No one, sir, admires more than I do his indomitable will, strong native sagacity, and the almost sublime energy with which he pursues and generally attains his purpose."

Mr Calhoun, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, whig, calls Mr Woodbury a "very capable, faithful and industrious officer."

Fire.—The dwelling-house and barn of Mr David Dennison, Sen., of Leyden, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. A flock of about two hundred sheep, in and about the barn, and a horse, perished in the flames. Loss about \$3000—no insurance.

The Committee of the New York Senate, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Commercial Bank at Albany, have made a report, in which two members of that body are implicated in the stock transactions of Bartow, the absconding cashier.

Errata.—In the extract from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, in relation to the public deposits, copied into yesterday's Post, in the fourth line from the top, read, "let it be a capital," &c., instead of "let it not be," &c.

The tender feelings of the Atlas are shocked at the idea of a Creek Indian fighting a Seminole, but thinks the cold blooded butchery of the Texans,—women and children—by the tyrant Santa Anna, all proper and just enough.

The bishop of Quebec announces that he has received the sum of £488,12 s (81954) being the amount of collections made by the clergy of his diocese, in aid of the sufferers by the great fire in New York.

A Mrs Needham advertises in a Baltimore paper that she can restore blond lace to its original beauty, after being soiled—a piece of information which will be peculiarly acceptable to the ladies.

The gentleman who was thrown down the Post Office steps at Washington, by a hog, has since died of the wounds he received. He was a clerk in one of the Departments.

A meeting of the Irish Temperance Society will be held at the Odeon this evening.

## CONGRESS.

Monday, April 25.—In the Senate, a remonstrance in relation to Slavery in Arkansas, was presented and laid on the table.

The following reports were laid before the Senate:—A report from the State Department of the number of foreign passengers who came into the United States in the year 1835.

A report from the Treasury Department, supplying some deficiencies necessary to complete the returns of the amount of money in the Deposite Banks.

Mr Webster reported a bill from the House, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to act as agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States, with such amendments—ordered to be printed.

Mr Webster, also from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution requiring the opinions of the heads of the several departments upon the propriety of increasing the salaries of their clerks.

Navy Appropriations.—Mr Southard moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1836. The motion being agreed to, the bill was read, and the first amendment of the Senate Committee on naval affairs, was taken up for consideration.—This amendment increases the amount appropriated for the Navy from \$1,974,178.91 to 2,544,338.15. Laid on the table for the present.

The Land Bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, the questions of order pending on the subject of the disposition of the memorials heretofore presented by Mr Slade, in relation to the admission of Arkansas into the Union, were considered until one o'clock, on a motion, to refer the same to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in conformity with the instructions.

Mr Cambreleng, by leave of the House, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill making a further appropriation of one million of dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida—which was subsequently passed through all its stages.

Mr Lawrence presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Boston, praying the establishment of an express mail from Boston to New Orleans—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr J. Q. Adams presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, annuities, &c. for the year 1836—and the bill supplementary to the civil and diplomatic bill for the payment of certain officers not provided for by law—which were considered, and reported to the House with sundry amendments.

The Last Night of the Lion.—The Lion Theatre closes to-night, with a highly entertaining performance for the benefit of Masters Whitlock and Stokes, the youngest, but most graceful and elegant equestrians in the company. Miss Johnson will appear in one of her most favorite dances. It is in the highest degree honorable to the management of the Lion, that they have assigned the finale to these accomplished youths, who are so well qualified to close the season with eclat.

We understand that Mr Williams, the Oculist, intends leaving Boston to-morrow, for Providence, R. I. to remain there about two months; from thence he intends to go to Philadelphia, where he will remain until the last of September; after which he will visit the principal Southern States, and be at New Orleans about the middle of November, where he will remain until the first of April next.

Fire.—A spark from one of the locomotives on the Worcester Rail Road, set fire to a barn in Needham, on Wednesday, which was destroyed, together with an adjacent dwelling house and out buildings.

The Stockholders of the Worcester Rail Road have voted not to accept a report of a committee recommending running the cars on Sunday.

Some mischievous rascals recently discharged a field piece against the New Haven State House, in the night, and broke out all the glass on one side. The inhabitants began to think they were sent for.

The Mexican Government has issued a decree forbidding the holding of slaves in Texas, and offering protection and freedom to all who are now in bondage.

Gov. Cass has been confined to his room for several days, of an illness contracted by too close application to his official duties.

The "Young Mother," Dr Alcott's new work, is to appear, it seems, from the press of Light & Stearns, to-morrow morning.

Two negroes were drowned at Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, by the overturning of a boat.

The alarm of Fire this (Thursday) morning a few minutes past seven o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a barn, belonging to Mr Munroe, in Merrimack street, near the Hay Scales. A brick house adjoining, was considerably injured. The chimney had been on fire, and it is supposed that a spark fell into the barn amongst the hay.—Briggs

Reorganization of the Navy.—Mr Southard's bill, reported from the Naval Committee on the 12th instant, provides for the appointment of the following officers:—One admiral, two vice admirals, and four rear admirals; and for the increase of other grades to the following numbers: nine commodores, fifty-five captains, seventy-five commanders, two hundred and fifty lieutenants, one hundred second lieutenants, forty masters, twenty second masters, seventy-five passed midshipmen, and three hundred midshipmen. Of non-combatants, fifty surgeons, forty-five pursers, fifteen chaplains, twenty-five passed assistant surgeons, and fifty assistant surgeons.—N. Y. Gaz.

Surplus Revenue.—We hope the friends of the adjuinment will persevere, and that Congress will not adjourn until the excess in the Treasury above what may be required for the convenient operations of Government, is expended, either upon public works of defence, the payment of French claims, or, in some constitutional way, placed within the reach of the business operations of the country. We assure our readers, that this is the earnest desire of the President, and of the friends of his administration; and, unless the turbulent and factious spirits in Congress are enabled to defeat this object, it will be accomplished.—Eastern Argus.

"A Caution," from a late English paper. The following was lately posted up in a conspicuous place in Peckham, Surrey:—

"Whereas, several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass belonging to a gentleman of this place. Now, lest any accident should happen, notice is hereby given that he has determined to shoot the ass, and cautions any person who may be riding on it at the same time, to take especial care of themselves, lest by some unfortunate mistake he should shoot the wrong animal."

Burning of the Eagle Powder Mills.—The St Louis (Mo.) Republican of the 15th inst. states that about nine o'clock the previous night, a fire was discovered to be raging in the direction of the Eagle Powder Works, about a mile below that city, and that the whole establishment, except the drying house, was destroyed. During the progress of the flames, there were three explosions, the last of which was so severe as to shake the houses in St Louis, with great violence, and produce much alarm among the citizens.

The small pox is raging with considerable violence in several parts of North Carolina and Georgia. At Newburn, where they thought they had got rid of it, several new cases had occurred in the neighborhood of the town.

## Junius.

We find the following paragraph in a London paper:—

"In the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, is deposited a box containing papers, which are secured with three seals, said to be those of the late Marquis of Buckingham, the late Lord Grenville, and the right honorable Thomas Grenville. The contents of the box are understood to be the manuscript letters of, and documents relating to, 'Junius.'"

A superb 74 gun ship has arrived in England, a present to the king from the Sultan or Imam of Mascat. It was built at Bombay, of teak-wood, and called the Liverpool, but the king has changed her name to the Imam, in compliment to the donor.

There is a lottery in Tennessee, which has some of the most curious if not the most brilliant prizes, that we ever saw crowded into a scheme. For example: One brick saw, and one steamboat; negro girl Rebecca, and sorrel mare; bay colt by Pacific, and yellow girl Matilda. The bay colt is valued at \$2000, and the yellow girl at \$1100.

Key West, April 18.—On Monday the 11th inst., the cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, arrived at this port from St Johns River, having on board Major General Macomb, and his aide-de-camp, Capt Cooper; and on Wednesday the 11th inst. she sailed again for Tampa Bay.

Smoking.—Such is said to be the passion for smoking among the lower class of females in French prisons, that they make pipes of bread, in which they smoke snuff, tobacco being prohibited.

It is said that the Pennsylvania United States Bank is intriguing with the merchants of St. Louis for the establishment of a branch of the institution in that city.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., will deliver a course of Six Lectures on Geology, at the Odeon, beginning on Thursday, 21st April, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing every Monday and Thursday evenings, at the same hour.

Tickets \$1 for the Course, at Hilliard & Gray's, and at the door of the Lecture Room. Single Tickets at the door 25 cts apiece.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—THE MUSICAL SOIREE OF

Mr GEO. W. DIXON will take place on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, when he will have the honor of presenting a splendid Musical Entertainment. 315

IRISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A Lecture

will be delivered before this Society, by Mr Hunt, on FRIDAY Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Odeon, Federal street. The members of the society and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Government.

JAMES D. FLIZGERALD, Sec'y.

## IMPORTATIONS.

HAVANA. Brig Lincoln—318 hhds 8 tierces 7 bbls molasses, 154 boxes sugar, 196 bags coffee, 2 cigars 2 bbls molasses, TRINIDAD. Brig Juan—245 hhds molasses, 319 boxes bro. MATANZAS. Brig Rupert—401 hhds 5 bbls molasses, 5 tea hogs, 29 bags coffee, 48 boxes brown sugar, 50 water melons, 275 pumpkins, 1 box mize, 1 mare.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Sch Diligence—2331 bushels salt, 29 empy

Sch Irene—1600 bushels salt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Friday, April 24, 1836.

Rises,	Sun	Moon	FULL SEA,	Temp. in 1835,
at 11 58 AM	at 6 57 M	at 11 13 M	at 11 23 M	at 7, and 2,
				45 63

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, April 28--ARRIVED.

Ship Newport, Eldridge, Charleston.

Brig Juan, M'Leon, Trinidad, 11th inst. Left brig Toma, Hall, for Boston, 10 days; Adelaide, Baker, dis; Lagrange, of Plymouth, for N York; 3; Granite, Cushing, do 11; Herschell, White, do; 3; Sch Oxford, of N. Yarmouth, do soon; Boston, Steadford, do wtg cargo. Sch Boston, Field, for lower voyage, sailed 19 days before; Poohattan, for Fernandina, do 8 h. Saw a large brig ashore on 13th, about 40 miles NNE. of Cape Antonio, on the Colorado reef, apparently light waisted, main royal yard across, stump foretop gallant mast, lower yardscock ill flying jibboom out, no sails bent, and no person to be seen or heard on about her; 20th, lat 31, lon 79 33, passed brig Henry Clay, of N York.

Brig Rupert, Rankin, Matanzas, 14th inst. Left brig Lincoln, Spear, N York; 14; Charlotte, Thomas, from Portland, just ar; schs Boulton, Thompson, dis; Caroline, Mary Ann, Whitworth, N York; 3 days; and others. Brig Paulina, Wicks, son, for Havana, sailed same day. Spoke, going in, brig Confucius, Staples, from Portland; 24th, lat 39 25, lon 69 16, brig Pocahontas, West, in N Bedford for Atlantic Ocean, weighing, returning 7 of the crew having mutinied, and were confined below in the fore-cabin—supplied her with iron; same time, ship Ohio, Barker, hence for N Orleans.

Brig Lincoln, Doughty, Havana, 10th inst.

Brig Perry, Doane, Philadelphia, via Gloucester.

Brig Oak, Ryder, Philadelphia, via Gloucester.

Br sch Diligence, Gray, St John, N. B.

Br sch Irene, Doane, St John, N. B.

Sch Richmond, Merchant, Philadelphia, via Gloucester.

Sch Sch Volant, New York.

Sch James, Crowell, New York.

Sch Albion, Herriman, Bangor.

Sch Clarissa, Hinckley, Hallowell, via Lynn.

Sch Grape, Ward, Kennebunk.

Sch Julia Ann, Thompson, Portland.

Sch Lion, Shea, Portland.

Sch Hope Howes, Howes, Portsmouth.

Sch Hylas, Pierce, Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Ship Olive Branch, Dyer, Savannah; brig Boston, Smith,

Baltimore; schs Wave, (Br) M'Donnand, Digby; Warner,

Milner, Philadelphia; Jew, Davis, New York; Yankee, Wood,

Bath; Leroy, Rogers, Sedwick; Echo, Jordan, Saco; Favor,

March 24, and sailed same day for Swansea, Wales.

Sailed in Gravesend, 12th, Lyeomring, Carpenter, Boston.

Arr at Liverpool, 12th, June, Clark, Amsterdam; 15th, Car-

avan, and Belvidere, Charleston; 17th, Molo, and Tecumseh,

New Orleans. Adv. 17th, Inst. Boston. Cld 12th, Granville,

(Co) Taylor, Boston; Archimedes, N Orleans; 16th, Sterling,

Conn. Boston.

In St Helen's Roads, 18th, ready for sea, Leda, Lewis; in

a gale, 5th, lat 44, lon 26, had round house carried away, bul-

warks and lancine injured by a sea, which washed over the

captain (Gibby) and one sailor.

Sailed in Portsmouth, 12th, Gladiator, B. Itton, London.

At Torbay, 11th, Energy, (Br) Clarke, Sunderland for Bos-

ton. Sailed, 10th, Lord Althorpe, do and put back next day.

Arr at Bordeaux, 24, Brilliant, Snow, Rio Janeiro.

Arr at Bordeaux, 24, Brilliant, Snow, Rio Janeiro.

At Rio Grande, 24th Feb, Briggs Sophia & Eliza, from Boston,

ld; Cedie, Doyle, do; Toucan, Hamlin, fm Montevideo.

At Mayaguez, 15th inst. Rondout, N York, 6 days; Alpine,

Bay City, Boston, next day; America, New York, 5; S stem,

Charles do; Marshall, do; Orestes, Welsh, do; Napoleon, 3;

Olive, Norfolk; Isabella, Turks Island.

SPOKEN.

Dec 21, lat 36 53, lon 9 30, W. Burnee, Peabody, Salem for

Sumatra.

Dec 25, lat 23 S, lon 55, Arno'd Welles, Manila for Coves.

March 30, on the Banks, Jasper, Carrey, fm Boston for New

Orleans.

Nor ar, near the line, Sumatra, Silver, 40 days from Salem

for Batavia.

NEWBURYPORT, April 27--Arr Dan'l Webster, New Or

leans. Below, brig Citizen, fm Surinam.

NEW BEDFORD, April 27--Arz ship Mary, N York; brig

June, N Orleans; schs Rolt Bruce, Norfolk.

BATH, April 23--Arz Nile, Olive Branch, Liberty and Eliza

Warren, Boston; 25th, Comet, do.

PROVIDENCE, April 27--Cld Helen, Pictou. Sailed Staf-

ford, April 27, Antelope, Mobile.

NEWPORT, April 26--Arr Ann & Hope, Holden, Canton,

10 days.

NEW YORK, April 28--Arr Ponce, Davis, Ponce, 13; Emily, St Croix; Cond Morris, Havana; Russian, Matanzas; Ver-

mont, Havana; American, Savannah; Bogota, St Croix; 11,

Eliza, Philadelphia; Brazanza, Guayama, 14; Ajax, Trinidad;

Or, Havana; Washington, Ponce; Madrid, Mobile; Squa-

to, Swansea.

Cld Wynne, Vulparisio; Brookline, Manilla; Victa-

burg, N Orleans; Clio, Buenos Ayres; Mary, Cadiz; Betsey,

N London; Bellino, Genoa.

Arz El Hoy, St Thomas; Ceylon, Camden; Valiant,

Prochutius, and Miror, Boston; Peravian, Machias; Pe-

ggy Thomas, and Splendid, Boston.

Cld Nersey, Savannah; Tuscany, N Orleans; Marc, Scott,

Liverpool; Rapid, Havana; Sidi, Savannah; Halsey, East-

port, N York; 13, Arctics; Oscar, Hudson, and Page, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24--Arz Josephine, New Orleans;

Pilot, Kingston, J 25th, Alice, Charleston.

26th--Arz Aleshaun, Liverpool; Woodbury, London; Per-

severance, Marsellis; Sally Ann, Matanzas; Lucy & Maria-

roll, Messina; Venus, Matanzas; Daniel Kirby, Havana; Car-

roll, Messina; Venus, Matanzas;



**WARREN THEATRE.**  
THIS EVENING, April 29.  
Will be acted (4th time in America) a new Drama, called  
**AGNES DE VERE!**  
Or—The Wife's Revenge.  
Sir William Gordon  
Alfred de Vere  
Agnes de Vere  
Mrs. Anderson  
Mrs. Killy Dolan  
Favorite Dance by—  
Spanish Bolero by—  
To conclude with a new Drama, called  
**WILL WATCH!**—The Bold Soldier.  
Will Watch  
Mary  
Doors open at 6:15—The curtain will rise at 7:15 o'clock.  
Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents.

**FOR MOBILE.**—On Saturday.  
The superior fast sailing ship **CHARLOTTE**,  
Capt. Parker, is now loading, and will sail on  
—for freight or passage, having good accommodations  
—apply to the master on board, at Brown's  
wharf, (north end)—to **DANIEL DESHON**, No 6 Long  
wharf.  
Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.  
apr 28

**FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.**  
The superior, fast sailing ship **CHARLOTTE**,  
Capt. Parker, is now loading, and will sail on  
—for freight or passage, having good accommodations  
—apply to the master on board, at Brown's  
wharf, (north end)—to **DANIEL DESHON**, No 6 Long  
wharf.  
Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.  
apr 28

**FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
The British schooner **WM. WALKER**, Capt. Maloney,  
will sail on or before Thursday, 28th inst.—for  
—freight or passage, apply to **LOMBARD & WHITE**  
MORE, No 31 Commercial wharf. 4p15-a25

**FOR ST. ANDREWS, N. B.**  
The British schooner **ANN**, Capt. Lancaster, will  
—sail on or before Thursday, 28th inst.—for  
—freight or passage, apply to **LOMBARD & WHITE**  
MORE, No 31 Commercial wharf. 4p15-a25

**FOR SALE.**  
A new copper fastened Schooner, 55 feet long, 16  
feet beam, 7 feet hold—built of white oak—well  
calculated for a packet, or the fishing business.  
Apply to  
**DANIEL DESHON**, 6 Long wharf.  
apr 29

**SHIP WANTED.**  
A first rate coppered ship is wanted to take a  
freight of 1000 tons of sugar, to be shipped on  
—apply to **LOMBARD & WHITE**, No 31 Commercial wharf.  
apr 29

**FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
A fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered Brig,  
220 tons register, carries a large cargo, built in  
1834, well found and in prime order for business.  
Apply to **DANIEL DESHON**, 6 Long wharf.  
apr 29

**FOR SALE.**  
The superior fast sailing ship **CHARLOTTE**,  
Capt. Parker, is now loading, and will sail on  
—for freight or passage, having good accommodations  
—apply to the master on board, at Brown's  
wharf, (north end)—to **DANIEL DESHON**, No 6 Long  
wharf.  
Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.  
apr 28

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the MANSION  
HOUSE of the late Judge Daves on Purchase street,  
with the land attached to it.  
The lot is six rods and one-half feet front, with an  
average depth of about 67 feet. The present house can  
be put in order at moderate expense, or the lot can be  
sold as is, for building purposes. For further information,  
apply to **R. C. GREENLEAF**, Executor, 325 Washington  
street. ep10t a23

**FOR SALE.**  
A two story House, on Norfolk street, Roxbury,  
with 14,000 feet of land—apply to **CHARLES**  
**WADE**, under the Oriental Bank. 1st

**TO LET.**  
House No. 64 Chestnut street—possession given on  
the 15th day of May—enquire of **S. J. THOMAS**, No  
80 Washington street. 1st

**HOUSES FOR SALE.**  
For sale, two very convenient brick houses, situated  
on Vine street—each house has a basement  
room, and kitchen, two parlors and six chambers—  
—terms liberal—price \$3,500. Apply to **ADIN HALL**, Ex-  
change st. 1st

**DWELLING HOUSES.**  
For sale, a new brick house, finished expressly for  
two families, with two parlors, two bedrooms, and  
ten sleeping rooms, good water of both kinds.  
Also, for sale at South Boston, in a good neighborhood, two  
wooden houses—each house has eight rooms, with the require-  
ments of convenience—the terms of sale reasonable, and the price,  
\$900 each—for further particulars, enquire of **A. HALL**, Ex-  
change st, or **NATHANIEL SHERMAN**, 28 Pinckney st.  
1st

**JONESBOROUGH AND WHITEVILLE**  
**RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.**—Whereas the said  
Company has been incorporated by an act of the Legislature  
of the State of Maine, passed at the last session thereof—  
Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of said Com-  
pany will be held at the dwelling house of Mr. David Long-  
fellow, in Machias, in the county of Washington, and State of  
Maine, on Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1836, at ten o'clock  
A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Company, for the choice of  
Directors, and organizing said company, for the choice of officers,  
and other officers, and the transaction of such other business  
as may properly come before the meeting.

**U. S. REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.**  
An opportunity of entering this service is again afforded  
the young men of Boston and its vicinity.  
Term of enlistment is 3 years—and the pay when mount-  
ed, as follows:  
Privates per month, \$8.00  
Buglers, 9.00  
Farriers and Blacksmiths, 10.00  
Corporals, 12.00  
Sergeants, 15.00  
First Sergeants, 18.00  
Serg't Major, Quarter Master Serg't and  
Principal Musician, 16.00  
Subsistence and clothing, 10.00  
for all the wants of the soldier, are furnished by the Govern-  
ment.

**QUALIFICATIONS.**  
Unmarried—of temperate habits—light and active—perfect-  
ly sound—at least 5 feet 6 inches high, and between 18 and 35  
years of age—if under 21, the written consent of the parent  
or guardian must be furnished.  
The peculiar duty of this regiment is to protect the western-  
frontier from incursions of the savages—it is at present post-  
ed at the following stations, 3 Troops at Fort des Moines, on  
the Mississippi 200 miles above St. Louis—4 Troops at Fort  
Leavenworth, on the Missouri, at the mouth of La Platte—3  
Troops near Fort Gibson, Arkansas.  
Dragoon Regiment, Fort of Cambridge Street,  
Boston, April 12, 1836. 1st

**ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS.**—The MASSA-  
CHUSETTS CEMENT COMPANY having purchased  
the Patent rights of O. Parker, the Patentee, are prepared to  
construct of Hydraulic Cement—Cisterns, Reservoirs, Sew-  
ers, Oil Tanks, Garden Walls, Flagging, Cellar Bottoms, Sails,  
Tables, Vauls, Tones, Wall Toys and various other articles,  
which will be warranted received by the subscriber, at No 17,  
Dane street, Boston, where various specimens may be seen.  
m22 2w15-3m-TAP E. HARRINGTON.

**BRONZE AND CUT GLASS DOOR PLATES**  
AND NUMBERS, furnished to order by the Boston Bronze  
Company, No 26 Washington street, up stairs, and warranted to  
be equal to any manufactured in the city, and at as low  
prices. The B. B. Company will receive orders for Plain, Or-  
namented and Embossed articles in Bronze, and warrant them  
equal to the imported article. E. H. CHURCH, Agent.  
at TAP

**UMBRELLAS.**—Thirty cases of silk, gingham,  
and cambric Umbrellas, from 26 to 32 inches—from the  
best of the most common qualities—for sale very low, by the case,  
at **WILLIAM WARRIS**, No 94 Washington st. Dealers in  
want, will find it for their interest to call and purchase.  
mar 23 ep1w ep1m

**YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.** No 8, TEM-  
PLE. The next Term will begin on WEDNESDAY  
May 4. ep1w

**ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.**—A Parlor and  
bedroom may be had, with board, on application at 30  
Cambridge st. 3

**WANTED.**—One or two House Painters wanted immediately—  
—enquire at this office. 31st a26

**TREMONT THEATRE.**  
THIS EVENING, April 29.  
Will be performed Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of  
**RICHARD THE THIRD!**  
DUKE OF GLOSTER MRS LEWIS  
King Henry King Henry  
Duke of Richmond Mrs Gilbert  
Queen Elizabeth Johnson  
Lady Anne Mrs G. Barrett  
Mrs Smith  
Mrs Barrett  
To conclude with the Farce of  
**A DAY IN PARIS!**  
Charles Wyndham Mr G. Barrett  
Mrs G. Barrett sustains five characters.  
Doors open at 4 past 6—Curtain rises at 7 o'clock. 1st  
Prices—Boxes, \$1. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

**CARD.**—MR and MRS G. BARRETT respectfully inform  
their friends and the public, that their BENEFIT  
will take place on Monday Evening, May 2d, when will be pre-  
sented a variety of entertainments, as will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.  
The Box book is now open. a28

**TREMONT THEATRE.**—A CARD.—MR LE-  
WIS respectfully informs the public, that his Benefit  
will take place on Tuesday Evening, May 3d, when will be pre-  
sented the first time in this season, Shakespeare's Tragedy of  
**OTHELLO!**—on which occasion MRS LEWIS, (whose  
personification of RICHARD has met with such distinguished  
approbation, has kindly volunteered her services, and will  
perform the first time in America, in the arduous character  
**OTHELLO**, as performed by her in the London Theatres, with  
unbounded applause. Iago, first time, Mr. Leman.  
The other entertainments, which will be varied and attrac-  
tive, will be expressed in the bills of the day.  
The Box Book is now open. 4t a29

**CONCERT.**—The public are respectfully informed that  
a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, consisting  
of Overtures, Songs, Duets, and Glee, will be given at the  
Artists' Gallery, in Summer street, two doors from Wash-  
ington street, by a number of professional gentlemen and amate-  
urs, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, May 1st, to commence  
at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at the  
door on the evening. 4t

**Order of Performance.**  
PART I.  
1. Overture.  
2. Song—The Devoted.  
3. Solo and Chorus—With thou tempt the waves with me.  
4. Chorus—In the garb of the just.  
5. Song—(By a Miss 10 years old, who will accompany her-  
self on the Piano)  
6. Song—The Captive Knight.  
7. Song—Pilgrim Fathers.  
8. Solo and Chorus—Strike the Cymbal.  
PART II.  
1. Obligato on the French Horn, by Mister Buhler, only 10  
years old.  
2. Song—Must I despair.  
3. Solo and Chorus—Ye Shepherds tell me,  
4. Song—When the Trump of Fame.  
5. Song—(By a Miss ten years old, accompanied with a  
Piano.)  
6. Duett—The Bird let loose.  
7. Chorus—Marseilles Hymn. a29

**ATHENEUM GALLERY.**  
TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Exhi-  
bition of Pictures at the Athenaeum Gallery will be opened  
on the 1st day of May.  
The committee for managing the exhibition invite Artists  
in every part of the United States, to forward to the  
Athenaeum, such of their works as they may wish to be  
exhibited. Every facility will be afforded for the sale of those  
productions which are intended to be disposed of.  
All pictures sent for this exhibition must be in frames,  
and will be received until the fifteenth day of May next—af-  
ter which date none can be admitted. Communications may  
be addressed to  
L. P. DAVIS,  
T. W. WARD,  
F. G. CARY,  
S. M. LAWRENCE,  
JOHN BRYANT, Jr.,  
ISAAC McLELLAN, Jr.,  
Isop3w Committee.

**BOSTON INDIA RUBBER**  
**FACTORY.**  
OFFER for sale, at their Warehouse, No 8 State street,  
Rubber Goods, warranted equal to any manufactured here or  
elsewhere. Purchasers are invited to call, as every article  
will be found at the lowest factory prices. The following is a  
part of their assortment, viz—  
Cloths, Surplices, Frocks, Tons and Jerry's, Pea and  
HUNTING COATS.  
Pea, JACKETS—Riding and COMMON PANTALOONS—of all  
varieties of fashions  
BARRANS, (long and short) with and without feet.  
CLOTHS—of various kinds and widths—adapted for a great  
variety of uses.  
Caps—with and without capes—also, adapted for Firemen  
and Stagesmen uses.  
AIR SADDLES and SADDLE PADS.  
SADDLE BAGS and FORTMANTRAUS—adapted for the South-  
ern and Western market.  
GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' WATER PROOF BOOTS and SHOES  
—every variety of pattern and size.  
AIR BEDS—large and small.  
MATTRESSES—PILLOWS—CUSHIONS—of all the variety and  
sizes.  
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S APRONS.  
MISCELLANEOUS and DOMESTIC DO.  
LIFE PRESERVERS—SWIMMING and WEBBING STRAPS—to-  
gether with all the variety of Rubber Goods manu-  
factured by any that may be wanted will be attended to at the Factory  
store.  
The above are adapted to any variety of climate, and are  
warranted not inferior to any in the United States.  
Orders will be promptly attended to, by  
m25-ep13m NEHEMIAH P. MANN, Selling Agent.

**WINE, BRANDY, GIN.**  
40 hds fine Port Old Sicily Madeira Wine, Just received  
per barque Potomac from Sicily  
70 hds Champagne Brandy, vintage 1834, A Seignette  
and Pellevier's brands, imported in brig Biltow.  
50 c White Cognac Brandy, vintage 1835—do.  
16 pipes "Weep" Holland Gin, imported in brig Elizabeth.  
For sale by **JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co.** 13 Long wharf  
a22-ep1m

**SCHOOL MASTERS.**  
APPLICATIONS for the office of Grammar master of the  
new School, on Tremont Street, city of Boston, will be  
received until 10th day of May next, 12 o'clock M.  
By order of the School Committee.  
a28 1st S. F. McLEARY, Sec'y.

**CHAIN CABLE AND ANCHOR WANTED.**  
Also—Anchor, with wooden stock, weighing 1000 pounds—  
—apply to **I. W. GOODRICH**, or Capt T. H. O'LES, Steamer  
Independence. 1st

**COTTON.**—150 bales New Orleans Cotton—re-  
fined to select for manufacturers—landing from brig Euphrates—  
—for sale by  
THOMAS B. VOSE,  
98 Water street. 3ts

**FOR SALE.**—The Stock and Stand of the Victroling  
Cellar, 62 India wharf—which has been occupied for the  
above purpose for a number of years, and is one of the best  
stands in the city—apply at the cellar. 1st a6

**MAY MORNING.**—On Monday May  
1st an extra train will take passengers at 6 A. M. to Fram-  
ingham—breakfast and return to the city at 10 A. M.  
a27 3ts

**RUSSIA SHEET IRONGLASS.**—One cask Russia  
WARD & CO., Corner of Milk and India Street.  
a22 ep12w

**CHAMBERS IN CENTRAL STREET TO**  
**LET.**—Inquire of AMOS COTTING, Joy's Building.  
a26 3ts

**SEED PEAS.**—A few bushels of Marrow Fat Peas, ex-  
pected with great care, for sale by **GEO. B. RICHARD-  
SON & Co.** No 1, opposite south side Fanell Hall.  
apr 27 ep1w

**CADIZ SALT FLAT.**—500 hds Cadiz Salt for  
sale by **LOMBARD & WHITE**, 301 Commercial wharf  
a27 1w15

**12,000 LBS SPANISH CURLED**  
factory. ep12w a22

**WANTED.**—Ten first rate Coat Makers—apply to **J.**  
**SLEEPER**, No 6 Congress square. 4ts

**WANTED.**—A young man to work in a public house—  
—a young man to work in a boarding house—a young  
man to work in a private family—a young man to work in a  
—also a young man to work in a factory.  
Also—several boys to work on farms.  
Also—several boys to learn trades.  
Also—boys in stores, and to work in families—apply at 47  
Milk st. ep1w

**LION THEATRE.**  
Last Night of the Season.  
For the Benefit of Messrs Whitlock and Stokes.  
THIS EVENING, April 29.  
The Evening's Entertainment to commence with a  
**GRAND STAR AND WALTZ ENTREE!**  
Arranged and led by Mr Buckley.  
After which, a great variety of  
**HORSEMANSHIP IN THE CIRCLE, &c.**  
Together with a variety of Romps, Songs, &c.  
To conclude with the Splendid Spectacle of  
**THE SECRET MINE!**  
Mr Ingersoll  
Mr Rogers  
Miss Rogers  
Miss Rogers  
Miss Rogers  
Miss Rogers  
Doors open at 6—performances commence at 7 o'clock.  
Boxes 75 cents—Pit 37 cents—Gallery 25 cent.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**  
THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY  
do hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested  
according to law, is  
**\$300,000.**  
JOHN STEVENS, Secretary. 1st my 4

**THE TREMONT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
do hereby give notice that their Capital Stock is  
**\$200,000,**  
all of which is invested according to Law; and that they con-  
tinue to insure on Marine Risks, against the perils of the Sea  
—and on Buildings and Merchandise, against the hazard of  
Fire, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.  
J. B. KINNEY, President.  
a14 1st

**CASSIMERS.**—Blue, Drab, Lavender & Mixt Ne-  
cessaries, for sale by **GRANT, SEAVER & CO.**  
No 51 North Square. ep12m a13

**THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY**  
in conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice  
that their Capital Stock is  
**\$300,000,**  
which is paid in and invested according to law—and that they  
continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freight and Mer-  
chandise, to any amount, not exceeding  
**\$30,000 on any one risk.**  
They also insure against loss by FIRE, on Buildings, Mer-  
chandise and other property, and on Factories, not exceeding  
**\$15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents.**  
Office, No 44 State street.  
FRANCIS WELCH, President.  
WILLIAM M. BYRNES, Secretary. ep12m-a25

**MIDDLEBURY INTEREST BANK.**—The subscrib-  
ers to the stock of the Middlebury Interest Bank are not  
yet fully paid up. The bank is now in the hands of the  
trustees, and the subscribers are requested to pay the bal-  
ance of their shares, for the purpose of completing the  
Incorporation—the choice of a board of Directors, and the  
transaction of any other business that may come before them.  
SAMUEL PRINCE, Persons named in  
WILLIAM C. PERKINS, the Act of  
JOHN SMITH, Incorporation  
a22 1st

**NOTICE.**—The name of the MACHIAS WEST RIVER  
MILL AND LAND COMPANY having been changed,  
and it being now called the JESSE AND EASTERN MILL  
AND LAND COMPANY—all persons holding certificates of  
stock therein are requested to present the same at the office of  
the Treasurer, No 1 Commercial wharf, in Boston, on the  
15th day of May, A. D. 1836, and surrender their old certi-  
ficates and receive new ones in the present name of said Com-  
pany. April 16, 1836.

**JOSEPH WHITNEY,**  
SAMUEL S. LEWIS,  
EDWARD MUNROE,  
CHARLES ELLIS,  
Trustees.

**MECHANICS MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-**  
**ANCE COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that a  
meeting of the subscribers to the Mechanics Mutual Fire In-  
surance Company will be held at the Old Common Council Room, on Wed-  
nesday evening, the 4th of May next, at half past 7 o'clock, for  
the purpose of organizing the Institution for the commence-  
ment of business.  
EZEKIEL BATES, Named  
WILLIAM ADAMS, in the Act of  
PHINEAS DOWE, Incorporation.  
a27-ep1w

**FREEMAN'S BANK.**—Subscribers to the stock of  
the Freeman's Bank are notified to meet at the Exchange  
Office House, in Boston, on Monday, the second day of May  
next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of accepting the Act of  
Incorporation, choice of a board of Directors, and transac-  
ting any other business that may come before them.  
LEVI BLISS, The persons named  
ANDREW DRAKE, in the Act of In-  
CORPORATION.  
a25 ep1m

**AUCTION NOTICE.**  
THE Lynn Printing Company will offer for sale, at Public  
Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May  
next, at three o'clock, P. M. on the premises.  
All their extensive establishment, situated in Lynn, in the  
county of Essex, together with all the Machinery and Tools.  
It being distant about eleven miles from Boston, and on the  
old road to Salem.  
It consists of a very valuable Water Privilege, capable of  
doing an extensive manufacturing business, together with  
about twenty acres of Land, with suitable Buildings for  
dyeing and printing silk, and other goods, on a large scale.  
Also, 5 or 10 Dwelling houses, near the Works, which are  
comfortable and convenient.  
The sale of the above property presents a rare opportunity  
for capitalists, or any one disposed to carry on the dyeing and  
printing business, with the advantage of a large and increas-  
ing custom—or for any other manufacturing purpose.  
A schedule of the property, and a plan of the Estate may be  
seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or of the Agents, by applying at the  
Company's office, 85 Cornhill, Boston.  
By order of the Directors,  
THOMAS L. CHASE, Clerk.  
Boston, April 23d, 1836. 1st

**SHERIFF'S SALE.** Boston, March 29, 1836.  
Taken on sundry executions, and will be sold by public ven-  
ue, at 11 o'clock, in said Boston, on FRIDAY, the 29th day  
of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
All the right in equity which Charles Pierce, of said Boston,  
holder, had on the 13th day of August, 1835, to redeem the fol-  
lowing described pieces or parcels of land, situated in Boston,  
the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, to-wit:  
1. A certain lot of land, bounded westerly by the old right  
privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit:  
—a certain lot of land on Pond street, bounded easterly on  
said street, 20 feet 8 inches—westerly on land late of the  
Boston Mill Corporation, 60 feet—northerly on land late of John  
Ford, 20 feet 3 inches—northerly on land now or late of John  
C. Jones' heirs—being the same land conveyed by Wm. H.  
Sumner, Esq. to said Pierce, by deed dated June 5, 1834, re-  
corded with Suffolk deeds.  
Also, a certain lot of land, being part of lot called No 7, in  
the first division of the Mill Pond lands, in said Boston, and  
bounded westerly on said Pond street, 20 feet 8 inches—south-  
easterly on land now or late of Kimball & Webster, 75 feet—east-  
erly on land now or late of Artemas Tirrell, 20 feet 11 inches  
—northerly on land late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—be-  
ing the same conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed  
dated September 12th, 1834, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib  
384, fol. 168.  
Also, a certain lot of land, situated on Atkinson street,  
bounded easterly on said street, 55 feet—northerly on land now  
or late of the heirs of Lydia Young, 75 feet—westerly on  
land now or late of the heirs of Thomas Parker, 74 feet—south-  
easterly on land now or late of John Wells and of the Fed-  
eral street Church, 104 feet—being the same conveyed to said  
Pierce by said Phelps, by deed dated April 25, 1835, re-  
corded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 20—another parcel,  
being a triangular piece of land, bounded northerly on said  
Atkinson street, 12 feet 1 inch—southerly on land herein  
before described, 25 feet 11 inches, and northwesterly on land  
now or late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—being the same  
conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed dated Janu-  
ary 27th, 1835, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 19. Also,  
a certain lot of land, bounded and described as follows, viz:  
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bounded westerly on said Pond street, 20 feet 8 inches—south-  
easterly on land now or late of Kimball & Webster, 75 feet—east-  
erly on land now or late of Artemas Tirrell, 20 feet 11 inches  
—northerly on land late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—be-  
ing the same conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed  
dated September 12th, 1834, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib  
384, fol. 168.  
Also, a certain lot of land, situated on Atkinson street,  
bounded easterly on said street, 55 feet—northerly on land now  
or late of the heirs of Lydia Young, 75 feet—westerly on  
land now or late of the heirs of Thomas Parker, 74 feet—south-  
easterly on land now or late of John Wells and of the Fed-  
eral street Church, 104 feet—being the same conveyed to said  
Pierce by said Phelps, by deed dated April 25, 1835, re-  
corded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 20—another parcel,  
being a triangular piece of land, bounded northerly on said  
Atkinson street, 12 feet 1 inch—southerly on land herein  
before described, 25 feet 11 inches, and northwesterly on land  
now or late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—being the same  
conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed dated Janu-  
ary 27th, 1835, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 19. Also,  
a certain lot of land, bounded and described as follows, viz:  
—a certain lot of land, bounded westerly by the old right  
privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit:  
—a certain lot of land on Pond street, bounded easterly on  
said street, 20 feet 8 inches—westerly on land late of the  
Boston Mill Corporation, 60 feet—northerly on land late of John  
Ford, 20 feet 3 inches—northerly on land now or late of John  
C. Jones' heirs—being the same land conveyed by Wm. H.  
Sumner, Esq. to said Pierce, by deed dated June 5, 1834, re-  
corded with Suffolk deeds.  
Also, a certain lot of land, being part of lot called No 7, in  
the first division of the Mill Pond lands, in said Boston, and  
bounded westerly on said Pond street, 20 feet 8 inches—south-  
easterly on land now or late of Kimball & Webster, 75 feet—east-  
erly on land now or late of Artemas Tirrell, 20 feet 11 inches  
—northerly on land late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—be-  
ing the same conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed  
dated September 12th, 1834, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib  
384, fol. 168.  
Also, a certain lot of land, situated on Atkinson street,  
bounded easterly on said street, 55 feet—northerly on land now  
or late of the heirs of Lydia Young, 75 feet—westerly on  
land now or late of the heirs of Thomas Parker, 74 feet—south-  
easterly on land now or late of John Wells and of the Fed-  
eral street Church, 104 feet—being the same conveyed to said  
Pierce by said Phelps, by deed dated April 25, 1835, re-  
corded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 20—another parcel,  
being a triangular piece of land, bounded northerly on said  
Atkinson street, 12 feet 1 inch—southerly on land herein  
before described, 25 feet 11 inches, and northwesterly on land  
now or late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—being the same  
conveyed to said Pierce by said Sumner, by deed dated Janu-  
ary 27th, 1835, recorded with Suffolk deeds, lib. 388, fol. 19. Also,  
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—a certain lot of land, bounded westerly by the old right  
privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit:  
—a certain lot of land on Pond street, bounded easterly on  
said street, 20 feet 8 inches—westerly on land late of the  
Boston Mill Corporation, 60 feet—northerly on land late of John  
Ford, 20 feet 3 inches—northerly on land now or late of John  
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—northerly on land late of John C. Jones' heirs, 75 feet—be-  
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or late of the heirs of Lydia Young, 75 feet—westerly on  
land now or late of the heirs of Thomas Parker, 74 feet—south-  
easterly on land now or



